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Lühe is nevertheless to be congratulated on having produced the first manual on the entire group, and in having made it a well-balanced and useful treatise.

H. B. W.

Notes. — Under the name of *Causeries Scientifiques*, the Zoölogical Society of France began last year the publication of a series of lectures on various topics of scientific importance. Among the subjects treated thus far are "Vibratile Cilia," by P. Vignon; the "Tectibranch Mollusks," by J. Guiart; and "Coccidia and their Pathogenic Rôle," by R. Blanchard. While the method of treatment shows all the advantages given by the freedom of a lecture and the articles are very readable, they are not lacking in scientific accuracy.

Stiles and Hassall (*Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry* for 1899) have described carefully the mammalian lung fluke recorded previously from dog and cat in the United States and believed to be identical with the Asiatic lung fluke of man. The parasite is reported as frequent in the lungs of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati, and the authors are inclined to regard it as identical with the Asiatic form, and hence as a real menace to the health of man in this country as it is in Asia.

Braun has added to his previous studies on the trematodes two further articles. The first, on the trematodes of the chelonians (*Mittheil. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, Bd. II, 1901), deals with twenty-two species in detail, the large majority of which are new or poorly known forms. The second paper, on the trematodes of mammals (*Zool. Jahrb.*, Syst., Bd. XIV, 1901), discusses thirteen forms, chiefly also from the Berlin collection. Noteworthy is the demonstration of the specific difference between *Opisthorchis tenuicollis* Rud. and *O. felineus* Riv., which have recently been thrown together by a number of authors. The careful comparisons between related species instituted by Braun in these studies furnish the only hope for the clearing up of this much-confused territory.

Among the parasites from Lake Nyassa recently described by von Linstow (*Jenaische Zeitschr.*, Bd. LIII, p. 408), *Tænia africana* n. sp., from man, and *Moniezia amphibia* n. sp., from the hippopotamus, are noteworthy.

The embryonic development of Anoplocephala has been worked out in detail by Saint Remy (*Arch. Parasitol.*, Vol. III, p. 292), who has observed for the first time in this group the formation of polar corpuscles.

The life cycle of the gregarines has been studied by Cuénot (*Arch. Biol.*, Vol. XVII, p. 581). He finds that the conjugation of the sporoblasts is a regular feature of the encysted condition.

Shipley has given (*Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 281) an account of the structure of *Syndesmus echinorum*, an imperfectly known turbellarian which parasitizes in the sea urchin.

Loxosoma davenporti, which is described by Nickerson (*Journ. of Morph.*, Vol. XVII, p. 351), is the first representative of this genus to be recorded from this continent.

Klunzinger has published (Stuttgart, 1901) a valuable discussion on the physical, chemical, and biological causes of color in bodies of fresh water.

Elrod has published (*Trans. Amer. Micr. Soc.*, Vol. XXII, 1901) an extended account of the work done at the Montana Biological Station, Flathead Lake, during 1899. The paper gives a full description of the region, and lists of some collections made at different points, with a few striking features in the distribution of such forms as have been studied. The nine plates are good illustrations of the general appearance of the region.

Fordyce has worked up (*Trans. Amer. Micr. Soc.*, Vol. XXII, 1901) the Cladocera of Nebraska. The paper gives a valuable summary of our knowledge of the distribution of these forms in the United States, and a discussion of the conditions in the plains region, and then records important notes on the vertical distribution of species in small lakes. In all, twenty-six species were found, of which five — *Macrothrix tenuicornis*, *Dunhevedia setiger*, *Bosmina obtusirostris*, *Daphnia curvirostris*, and *Chydorus rugulosus* — are rare in the United States; *Pleuroxus truncatus* has not yet been recorded elsewhere from this country; and three — *Daphnia parvula*, *Bosmina ornamenta*, and *Leydigia fimbriata* — are new to science; descriptions and figures are given for these and the rarer forms.

There has been received through the courtesy of Dr. Mitsukuri a copy of a work entitled "Classified Catalogue of the Specimens of Vertebrates in the Collections of Kiyoiku Hakubutsukuan (Educational Museum)," published in Tokyo in 1881 by Motokichi Namiye, now curator in the Imperial University of Tokyo. The work is especially interesting as the earliest contribution of the Japanese (known to me) to the systematic zoölogy of their country. It gives a list of

1180 species of vertebrates, systematically arranged, with the vernacular names of each species. The identification is made from standard authorities and is generally correct, reflecting much credit on the patience and conscientiousness of its author, Mr. Namiye.

R. Lauterborn (*Zool. Anzeiger*, Bd. XXIV (1901), pp. 50–55) has found that shallow fresh-water ponds covered with such floating plants as duckweed, and with bottoms of black vegetable ooze often generating hydrogen sulphide, contain a very uniform and characteristic life. The flora is mostly sulphur bacteria, the almost complete absence of desmids and diatoms being very striking. The fauna contains, in addition to certain rhizopods and flagellates, no less than eighteen exclusively characteristic species of Infusoria. The author proposes to call this well-defined fauna and flora sapropelic, because of its association with decaying mud.

BOTANY.

A New Work on Gymnosperms.[1] — This is a very welcome addition to the list of books dealing with the special morphology of the higher plants.

The last five years have been notable for the number of important contributions to our knowledge of the Gymnosperms, and these recent discoveries have very materially changed the older views as to the affinities of some of them, notably the Ginkgoales. The book before us summarizes, very successfully, the results of these investigations, and should be very much appreciated by all botanical students.

While the book is largely a compilation, it includes some original work, especially in the illustrations, many of which are exceptionally good.

The book deals principally with the reproductive parts, which are treated very much in detail. While the writer agrees with the authors that an elaborate discussion of the vegetative organs was impracticable in a book of this character, still the value of the book would have been much enhanced by a proper treatment of the more

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[1] Coulter, J. M., and Chamberlain, C. J. *Morphology of Spermatophytes.* New York, Appleton, 1901. 8vo, x+188 pp., 106 figs.